

A MISTAKEN IDEA

On several occasions representatives of The News have been asked the question "Do you do Job Work?", showing great surprise when answered in the affirmative. Where this mistaken idea originated we don't know, but, we want to say this, we not only publish our up-to-date weekly

THE PALATKA NEWS

—one of the brightest, cleanest, neatest newspapers in the State, but we do all kinds of

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to Germany, where he was already more than a year. He was taken to Paris, where he was taken to the court of Versailles, and young Sinclair was admitted into the society of the court circle.

Sinclair fell in love with Mme. Ocelle de Torcelles, and his passion was returned. Her brother, the Duke of Lascelles, conspired with the Count de Beauville, a rejected suitor of his sister, and the two secured his arrest and imprisonment.

Having got the young man into the Bastille, it was not difficult to keep him there, for they gave instructions to his jailer not to permit him to communicate with any one, especially the American embassy. Sinclair remained there for several years, gaining his freedom only when the mob opened the prison by battering down the gates of the Bastille.

One would suppose that he had had enough of the France of those times and would go home at once. When he had been shut up the country was peaceful; now it was a boiling pot. Having been shut up by royalists, he might now dread being guillotined by revolutionists. But Sinclair had only one thought—to find the men who had imprisoned him and be revenged, for he had heard while in prison that Jules de Lascelles had died.

The French royalists were only beginning to get out of France. Sinclair learned that the Duke of Lascelles had been arrested on a charge of being an enemy to the revolution, but the Count de Beauville was still free. Sinclair went to the leader of the revolution of that time, told him how he had been imprisoned on a charge of inciting insurrection and asked that the Duke of Lascelles be liberated that Mr. Sinclair might seek revenge by fighting him. The request was granted.

The next day a prison official announced to the duke that he might go free. Lascelles, who had been expecting death by the guillotine, was overjoyed. But when at the prison gate he recognized the man he had thrown into prison several years before he turned pale.

"Come with me," said Sinclair, who led the way into a courtyard near by, where two gentlemen were waiting, the one to second Lascelles, the other Sinclair. Lascelles, having escaped death by the guillotine to meet it by an enemy's rapier, fought desperately, but he was no match for one who had championed his corps at Heidelberg. Sinclair played with him for a time as a cat would with a mouse, then with a "Take that for your villainy," ran him through.

Sinclair next sought the Count de Beauville. He found it difficult to find him, for the count had been proscribed, and the revolutionists were looking for him as well as the man whom he had imprisoned. Sinclair got on his track through information given by one who had seen him in court and supposed him to be a sympathizer with the royalist cause. Sinclair found his man, but would neither give him up to his enemies nor seek revenge or information that it was given to a friend. He proposed to De Beauville that they journey together to Belgium, passing as two Americans. De Beauville could not understand why, since Sinclair had him in his power, he did not turn him over to the revolutionists, and why the man he had injured should help him to get out of the country was indeed a mystery to him. However, there was nothing for him to do but to accept the offer.

Sinclair possessed a passport, though of a date several years gone by, as an American citizen. He suggested to De Beauville that he travel ostensibly as his servant, and the two thus passed beyond the Paris gates. A number of times during their journey they were held up by revolutionists, but every time Sinclair, by showing his passport and ordering De Beauville about as his servant, but, most of all, by his cool assurance, secured a passage for himself and his enemy. At last they reached the frontier. They passed the border in the night, and De Beauville slipped away into the darkness and hid. But Sinclair knew that the emigrants escaped his enemy.

They were gathered in a field where such affairs were accustomed to take place. De Beauville was a good swordsman, but somehow there was something in having injured his opponent, something so uncanny in that opponent's treatment of him, that the count could not fight in his usual form. Sinclair soon showed that he had the advantage both in coolness and skill and after giving his enemy several chances finally ended the combat.

Then the young American returned to his home.

Wasted Effort.

"Now, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "suppose you had two apples and you gave another boy his choice of them. You would tell him to take the largest one, wouldn't you?"

"No, ma'am," said Tommy promptly.

"Why, Tommy?" exclaimed the teacher in shocked surprise. "Why not?"

"Well," said Tommy, "in this bunch it wouldn't be necessary to tell him that."—New York Globe.

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MR. PARK TRAMMELL



Park Trammell, Governor of Florida, Who Assures the Confederate Veterans and Their Friends a Welcome at the Reunion to be Held in Jacksonville in May.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS IS PLEASED WITH FLORIDA.

Northern Editor Looks for Great Advance in State of Florida in the Next 10 Years.

Jacksonville.—Richard H. Edmonds of Baltimore, editor of the Manufacturers' Revue, with Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Edmonds and Mr. Edmonds' secretary, stopped in this city en route north.

Mr. Edmonds is making a study of road conditions in the south on his motor trip.

In an interview Mr. Edmonds spoke of the future Florida and how the present Florida can make its future greater than is even promised.

Mr. Edmonds said: "If Florida doubled its population it would at least quadruple its business and wealth."

"In this country the volume of trade and wealth increase far more rapidly than population; and increase of population makes wealth through the development which follows."

"In a state like Florida where the natural resources furnish the basis for the support of a very large population, the rapidity of development depends almost wholly upon the degree of aggressiveness displayed by the people of the state and the railroads operating in the state. Given a situation such as Florida has, there is sound business justification for the broadest work of making known the state's strategic advantages and its unique potentialities."

"Men of wealth from every section of our country abundantly able to seek any spot on earth that appeals to them annually flock to Florida in ever-increasing numbers to escape the biting, blinding blizzards of the North and West. Men of smaller means who cannot afford to take risks are every year to a larger extent than before settling in this state."

"The rapidity of the state's development is seen wherever one travels, whether on the East Coast, the West Coast or the interior. Everywhere there are evidences of solid growth."

"Here and there real estate may be overdone. This always happens in any rapidly growing section, more's the pity. Here and there there will be a reaction from speculation—that too is always seen under such circumstances; but if the foundation is solid these temporary lulls do no permanent harm."

"Jacksonville, busy, bustling city that it is, is a type of all Florida and the wonderful advance of the whole state is the assurance of continued rapid growth of Jacksonville."

"There is no sound reason why the great wealth and population of the Pacific coast should not be duplicated here. No sound reason why even greater cities than Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle should not be developed in Florida. The resources are here, the climatic advantages are here; and it is now much easier for the state to achieve in material development much more in the next ten years than it has in the last thirty."

"I look for a larger increase in population in ten years and a far larger increase in wealth in that period than during the last three decades. The momentum of development is on. Big things are materializing. Despite temporary lulls here and there, this is the land where optimism is justified. There is no excuse for any pessimist to exist."

Houseboats of the Thames.

The row of houseboats, each with its flowers, awning, flotilla of skiffs; the quantities of well groomed boats for hire among the willows all along the Thames' banks—this impression comes on the top of that of the half hour the other day coming into London in a sickly fog, of the horrible miles of Bermondsey and Lambeth along the lines, the ruthless heaps of rubbish, the hurry and grime of the two stations at Waterloo. The houseboats, etc., are the elaborate flower of that ugly plant called civilization. They stand for the comfort, the luxury, the high standard of England, which even in its lower walks of life offers similar prizes, similar complications, luxuries unknown abroad. One says to oneself: "How these people know how to live! How they exploit life!"—Vernon Lee in Scribner's.

There Must Be Something In It.

"Do you believe there is really any such thing as love at first sight?"

"Certainly there is. If there was no such thing how many of the married men whom you know would ever have been able to enchant their wives?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Obliging.

"Will you corroborate my asseverations?"

"Now, I can't do that. But I'll stand by what ye say."—Baltimore American.

They conquer who believe they can.—Old Saying.

STATE'S RESOURCES SHOWN IN REPORT

GOVERNMENT CENSUS BUREAU PUBLISHES BULLETIN OF ASSETS OF THIS STATE.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Debt of Florida Is Only About Two Per Cent. of United States Total Indebtedness.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary figures from the forthcoming bulletin pertaining to national and state indebtedness and funds and investments have been given out by Director W. J. Harris of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. The bulletin carries information for the state of Florida, as well as for other states and the United States. The data were compiled under the supervision of Mr. John Lee Coulter, expert special agent in charge of the inquiry on Wealth, Debt and Taxation.

An inspection of the tables for Florida in the bulletin soon to be issued shows a bonded indebtedness of \$1,275,000 in 1890. This was reduced to \$1,193,000 in 1901; in 1903 only \$602,000 in bonds remained outstanding and this amount constituted the total bonded indebtedness of the state in 1912. The floating debt consisted of temporary loans in amounts of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, and since that time this fund has been composed exclusively of outstanding warrants. No accurate reports have been received for 1900, 1901 and 1902, though the amounts were too small to make any appreciable difference in the total debt. The floating debt fluctuated from \$4,000 in 1903, to \$10,000 in 1912.

In the case of funds and investments, both cash and securities show a general increase during the period. The securities increased from \$1,062,000 in 1890 to \$1,768,000 in 1912. The cash, though changing naturally from year to year, increased from \$84,000 in 1890 to \$1,012,000 in 1912.

The sinking fund assets decreased from \$24,000 in 1890 to \$160,000 in 1901, disappearing altogether in 1903; hence the debt less sinking fund assets was the same as the total debt from 1903 to 1912.

The decrease in the debt and the increase in population during the 30-year period brought about a marked decrease in the per capita debt.

In 1880 the total debt of Florida at the close of the fiscal year, December 31, was \$1,325,000; in 1890 it was \$1,375,000; in 1903, \$605,000; and in 1912 it amounted to \$619,000. The population of the state increased from 269,000 in 1880 to 803,000 in 1912.

In 1880 the per capita debt was \$4.36; ten years later it amounted to \$2.88; in 1900 it was \$1.95; and in 1912 it had decreased to \$0.77.

In contrast with the state of Florida, we find that, taking the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the 48 states, the average per capita, according to the latest report is \$3.52 or nearly five times as great as the per capita debt for Florida. In ratio of decrease the per capita debt of Florida fell from \$4.36 in 1880 to \$0.77 in 1912, whereas the per capita debt, when the total for all states is considered, fell only from \$5.48 to \$3.52.

At the present time about 0.8 per cent. of the total population of the United States will be found in the state of Florida, and 0.2 per cent. of the total debt (less sinking fund assets) is attributed to that state.

WILSON FOR LOCAL OPTION

President Doesn't Believe Prohibition Should Be Part of Politics.

Washington.—President Wilson is for local option on the liquor question and does not believe prohibition should be made a part of a party program. Since the order of Secretary Daniels was issued prohibiting the use of liquor by officers in the navy, persons in a position to obtain the president's views have learned that he will stand by his letter written in May, 1911, while governor of New Jersey, to the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon of Newark, N. J., in which he said:

"I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding of licenses. But the questions involved are social and moral and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program."

Secretary Daniels told friends the purpose of his order was in no way to give a political aspect to the subject of prohibition or to commit the national administration, but only to promote efficiency in the navy. The president looks on the order as a departmental matter, Secretary Daniels having acted on his own initiative.

Orten the Case.

"It was a fair fight, wasn't it?"

"Sure it was. The under dog got whipped."

"Call that a fair fight?"

"Wait, now, let me explain. The under dog provoked it."—St. Louis Republic.

Cheerful Postscript.

Jones—The Browns have bought a car. Wife—Can't you say something cheerful once in awhile? Jones—The bummiest machine I ever saw and second hand at that!—Chicago News.

Bilious?

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime—just one. Acts on the liver. Gently laxative. Sugar-coated. All vegetable. Sold for 60 years. Ask Your Doctor. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.